years 1908-1925 the percentage of re-emigrants among the Jews was only 5-2, among the Roumanians 67-0, the Magyars 64-2, and the Italians 55-8. Since 1925, owing to restrictions, immigration, and also re-emigration, have diminished considerably with all nations.

Jewish immigration into the United States is now reduced to practically nothing. The country, which during the last fifty years was for the Jews the gate from oppression to freedom, and from poverty to competence, which served as a regulator for the economic life of the Jews in Eastern Europe, and as safety-valve in times of the worst oppression, is now for them a lost paradise.

2. OTHER OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

Reliable data concerning Jewish immigration into other overseas countries are available mostly for the post-War period only (see Table II); an attempt has, however, been made in Table IV to show the growth of their Jewish population on the basis of censuses or of reliable estimates, and as this growth is mainly due to immigration, conclusions can be drawn concerning the size of Jewish immigration during the previous periods also.

Canada, which in 1880 had a Jewish population of 2400, received some 10,000 Jewish immigrants in the years 1881-1900, and about 120,000 during 1901-1931,

almost all from Eastern Europe. A small colony of Sephardic Jews had long been settled in Canada, but there were none of the immigrants from Germany who in the United States form the highest and richest stratum among the Jews. During the last ten years Canada has played a certain part as transit country for immigrants to the United States. The Canadian Government, even at a time when immigration from Great Britain and Central Europe was still encouraged, did not altogether favour that from